## ART AT THE EXHIBITION.

THE CASTELLANI ANTIQUITIES. VALUE OF THE COLLECTION-ANCIENT STATUES-BEAUTIFUL BRONZES-PERSONAL ORNAMENTS.

First Paper.

[PHOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, July 27 .- One of the most interesting and instructive exhibits at the Centennial Exhibition is the collection of Greek and Roman antiquities, objects of mediaval art, and Italian majolica, belonging to Alessandro Castellani of Rome. The collection (excepting the majorica, now shown the public for the first time), comes to America by way of London, where it was exhibited for some weeks, and attracted a great deal of attention. The trustees of the British Museum were anxious to have the Government buy it, and the matter was brought before the Trensury, but Mr. Discaeli thought that the condition of the budget would not warrant the expenditure of the sum necessary-£40,000-and the project had to be abandoned. It should be said that a chief reason for the anxiety to obtain possession of these antiquities for the Museum is that they supplement, and in certain respects complete, the famous col-lection bought of Signor Castellani a few years ago. Shou'd they go back to England, another effort will doubtless be made to keep them there, but I hope, and I have reason to believe, that they will remain in this country. Even if no one of the American maseums can afford to buy the collection as a whole, two or three together can; and an arrangement of this kind is practicable, because the collection consists of several distinct classes of objects, some of them-for example, the dactyliotheca-complete in themselves, which could be taken permanently or for given seasons by the parties purchasing. As to the price asked, large as it undoubtedly is, it is not exorbitant. Americans must remember that the increasing competition for the possession of authentic works of ancieut art, and the jealous care which is taken by the governments of those countries where excavations are now making to secure to themselves whatever is valuable, render the formation of private collections extremely difficult; so difficult, indeed, that one may reasonably doubt whether in the future any one indi vidual will be able to get together such choice examples or such full and complete illustrations of the progress of ancient and mediaval art in certain branches as are here shown by Castellani. But supposing this possible, it again is doubtful whether persons in this country would have an opportunity to buy them were they for sale. And as Americans cannot expect to carich their museums except from private sources, they should by all means avail themselves, if possible, of this rare chance to secure at one purchase several collections, all of them sufficiently full for purposes of illustration and study, and some of them, as I have said, complete in them-

THE MARBLES AND BRONZES. The collection is arranged in a suite of three rooms opening from the east corridor of Memorial Hail. The first room contains the marbles and bronzes; the sec the majolica; and the third, the gold ernaments, the engraved gents, and other articles of personal adornment will begin with the marbles. There are 16 marble busts, mostly portraits of the imperial time of Rome; two statues, a Bacchie mask, and a comic mask of Hercules. The statues, which are the most important, are totally different in spirit and style of execution. The first is an intensely realistic Greek work. It is called the "Spinario," and has many points of resemblance to the well-known statue of that name. It represents a naked lad seated upon a low rock, busily engaged searching for a thorn in his foot. The left leg is drawn up and crossed over on to the right knee, and the body is bent nearly double in the effort to see the wound. The portion of the right leg from the knee downward is missing, the left foot is broken, and both hands are somewhat injured; the rest of the statue is in fine preservation. The sculptor has simed to produce in the marble a copy, exact to the minutest details, of the contours of a figure placed in this awkward and constrained position. No attempt is ide to idealize or soften a single line. The folds and creases of the skip, the supple bend of the back, the tension of the muscles, each and every detail is produced with scrupulous fidelity and consummate skill. It is a surprisingly beautiful example of a rare school of art. The second statue is a Dienysus, or Indian school of art. The second statue is a Bierlysus, or Indian Baechus of the familiar type seen in the (so-enited) Sardanapalus of the Vatican, of which this is a realiza, and in the many engraved images of the god. The facure is colossal. It is draped in a manife and tunic, the former drawn around under the right arm, across the body, and over the left shoulder. The tunic requires from beneath the manife to the ground, covering the feet ned slightly indicating the position of the right leg. The drapper is admirably arranged: the massive folds of the heavy mantle forming a fine contrast to the straight lines of the fighter tunic, and adding greatly to the majesty of

oken off at the shoulder—otherwise the static is in a moderful state of preservation. The tace, barr, and and are assisted and clearly deflued as if they had en clusted but yesterday, and the expression of the case one of commanding diguity.

Among the marble busts are several anknown portuits: a head of Trigtan, of Julia Paala, of Therrius, of aches Verus; a protty pair—Cupid and Tsychic; a per et Euripides, and a youthful Apoilo and Bacchus assisted infer, house becomewhat braised about the court, are exceedingly beautiful. The Apoilo has not be loftly, noble look sear in the highest type of the god,

tonet applications is seen by a grand interference, the oll-flassis and boxes for impricate, the sir give of scriptor, and other articles found in the critic. They are sai of brouze, and, like the casacis, highly ornamented. The caskets are round and oval boxes, with covers, about 12 inches high and somewhat less in width. They are of very thin metal which wand some corrole away on exposure which accounts for their extreme ranks at the present day. There are not more than a hundred slit told. They are mounted on curiously-surved fact of the same manner of workmanship as the handles to the covers, which are formed of one or more human figures in the round, usually in contorted attitudes. The life and slites of the care for are covered with engravines, some In the round, usually in contorted attitudes. The lide and sides of the cisic are covered with engravines, some representing scenes from the Eucld, or from the tradition which furnished Virgil with his theme, and others portions of the story of Athianta. The engraving is by no means equal on these pieces, portions of it being very shillfully done, and other parts showing only course and slovenly work. Whether this engraving was done by the Etruscan metallurgists is doubtful, but the figures certainly are the production of these famous art same. The work on the small articles found in the cisio, while of a like character with fint on the caskeds, consists mainly of oucline ornaments and figure subjects surrounded by borders and friezes of conventional flower and leaf patterns. On one ode of this room are several of the tail bronze candlesticks such as are in use inmaller sizes in many parts of Italy at the present day.

smaller sizes in many parts of Italy at the present day. THE PERSONAL ORNAMENTS. As the personal ornaments may be taken in sequence to the bronzes just described. I go next to the room where they are arranged. Here from the necropolis of Producte are organized belonging to the bronze period; rude fibulic or necklaces, armlets, and organized for the rude fibulæ or necklaces, armlets, and ornaments for the hair. Beside them is a case of amber; some of the pleces being simply pleared by a hole in order that they could be strung together, the substance seemingly being too preclous to be cut, and others earved with quaint devices adapted to the shape of the piece. In the next case are several finale of the Etrusco-Phomician period, found in the cemeteries of Etruria, with scarab beads, and figures in glass and silver, plated with god. Next come the gold ornaments from the ancient dues of Care and Chaisma; specimens of the earliest Etruscan work in that ancient art of granulating gold—an art preserved only in tradition for centaries and but recently rediscovered, I think, by Signor Castellani's brother in Rome. Among the specimens here exhibited are some of the finest kind, showing that the art was at its best, and others again of an earlier and coarser quality. The finest kind, showing that the art was at its lest, and others again of an earlier and coarser quality. The articles are in both cupulated and unenqualated gold. There is a small flask shaped something like an amploration which the minute giobules of metal are soldered to the surface in fine zigzags, and other patterns of great delicacy. Another fine specimen is a strip of gold with granulated lines, between which is a row of birds in relief. Just above this is a beautiful rose-shaped ornament, with a finely carved head in the center, and beside it is a lovely wheel of gold, ending in acorns of exquisite workmanship. From Magna Gruca, the cities of Metapontuci and Estreutum yield ornaments of the Itale-Greek atyle, made 350 years before Christ. Here are ear-fings and ornaments in gold (whose use is uncertain) of dissurgations. werkmanship. From Magna Graca, the cities of Metaponnue and Farenum yield ornaments of the Italo-Greek style, made 350 years before Carist. Here are car-cings and ornaments in sold (whose use is uncertain) of unsurpassed beauty and excellence. A pair of helix-shaped whorls, terminating in nobly carved women's heads; an ornament like a brooch, with claborate rosettes and pendant; a pair of dolphins; fluide of stars and birds—all show the work of masser artiets, and indicate this as the best period of the goldsmith's art. From Vuct and pendants in gold and colored enamels, perfect specimens of the new method already influencing and hastening the decadence of the nobler art of working the pure metal. These butterflies and birds, resplendent in green, and rod, and blue enamel, the copids and winged animals, spirited in design, but over-claborated and too minutely limished, give us glimpses of the Old World lux-ury such as no words can convey. The excavations from which these precious ornaments were taken were made by Prince Toriona. So rare are they that the British Museum has only one specimen. From Syria are fragments of rich diadens, medalions, and bracelots of the Ptolemate period of Graco-Exptian art. Here is a remarkable band or spray of vine leaves with pearls for grapes, and heside it grot-sque figures on plus and earrings, with a general lack of refluench in the design and finish in marked contrast with the Italo-Greek work. Following the decline of the armier in the gregous jewelry of the Imperial time, when gold was largely used as a more setting for emeralds, garnets, and other stones; and, finally, with some examples from the times of Charlemagne, when the workmen had took their counting, and the noble metal had been altogether debosed to secondary uses, the collection ends.

In the same case with these ornaments are several Roman gold coins of the Imperial times, still in the settings—a rare thing—in which anciently they were worn as d-corations. Here, too, is a set of toilet articles in aliver—a mirr

the Lembari style.

The dactylistages or collection of engraved gens contains anward of 270 specimess. They have a case to themselves, and a number of them are framed and hung up so that they can be viewed by transmired light and their exquisite workmandship studied to alvantage. The collection forms a complete history of the givene at from the earliest times down to the fifth contary of Christ. Here are Assyran collineers from Xineten and solication forms a complete history of the girpine art from the earliest frames down to the fifth century of Christ. Here are Asserting cylinders from Nineven and Persepolis; Phennician, Etrusean, and Greek's status, annule's and analysis and ammar rems in intarilio and cames—many of incur rubbished and known to collectors as among the most moteworthy examples extain. There are mythocogical subjects and importal portraits on surdoms and sard, and Greek engraved gens are numerous. Thus in this one collection is to be seen she refined execution of the early cylinders and sarrats, the Greek and Roman intaglics—where beauty of design is the theme—and the Roman capaces, with their more or less realistic portraiture. The student can ask for no more than this.

Of rangs, principally gold, there is a collection of upwards of 350, extending from the earliest Tyrrhenian to the end of the sixteenth cantury. Besides gold, there are rings in siver, bronzes glass, amber, ivory, and several kinds of stone. Many of them are of special interest to archeologists. One contains an intaglic pertrait by the eagraver Apollouits. Another is a superp piece of carving in amber. Here are examples of the various styles that obtaining among the ancients and in medieval times from the monstrous scale as large as a silver dollar and an inch acress, loaded with ornamentation and figure devices, to the coiled snake—which seems to have been a favorite form—and the plain gold band without a line of chasing or engaving of any sort.

FRENCH MEMORIAL VASES.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERAMICS-ANGIENT ART-BEAUTY OF THE FRENCH VASES-THEIR DESIGN.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4.—Among the many words in the English language possessing a historical or legendary as well as philosophical significance, few are more interesting than the word "Ceramics." It opens up an old world romance not often associated with the vases, plaques, cups, and plates which one examines as specimens of ceramic art. Atladne's story is tolerably well known, how she loved Theseus and extricated him from the Creian labyrinth, and how her of the latter are in mottled, cloudy gray, others in brown, ingrate lover descried her, and she hung herself in despair. For the present purpose one must reject the above end of the plot for that of other writers, who introduce Bacchus as the comforter of the disconsolate Ariadue. Their son, Ceramus, became the patron of the potter, and the place within the bounds of Athens assigned to the potter was called Ceramicus. The peculiarity of the Ariadne story is that her temb was shown by the Argives, and her ashes were found in an earthen urn in one of their temples, so that by the art to which the son gave his name cinerary urns had already been produced before the mother met her death. Such, however, is the mythic romance recalled by the word "cera-mics," and it is fortunate that the interest does not stop with the end of the story contained in the name.

Much of the attractiveness of the art is que to its con nection with history. The lastery of ceramics is the his tory of civilization. Vascs an urus have been discov ered which are the fessils of extinct nations, just as the fessils of the rocks are the relies of the flora and fauna of past gges. They show the ancient idea of beauty of ornamentation and gracefumess of torms. One is also enabled by studying the antique forms and tracing them to the countries where they were reproduced, to mark the course of civilization, and the extent of one nation's indebtedness to another. Comparative ceramics may therefore be studied with both advantage and interest. The Centennial Exhibition, in so far as ceramics are

concerned, has both a historic and present attractive ness. One sees there exhibited samples of manufactures the origin of which is, in many cases, lost in a misty antiquity. One sees others which are deserving of attention chiefly as representing the skill in the plastic art to which the nations contributing them have now attained. Thus, and in connection with what has been said of the comparison of the pottery of one country with that of another marking the course of civilization, one finds in the Danish exhibits an attractive form of the art displaying considerable mechanical proficiency, but little or nothing distinctively Danish. They show that Denmark up to the present time has not been able to discard the models and even the ornamentative figure subjects supplied by ancient Greece. One is a most surprised to find a vase of Grecian form, and ornamented with an illustration of Hector dragged round the walls of Troy, called a sample of the terra cotta of Denmark. On another appears charioteer driving a quadriga. Others have a similarly classical origin. The problem thus presented is a curious one. These vases are reproductions, intended apparently for ornament alone; but while one can understand why the ancient Greek artist should prefer to linger among the creations suggested by the legends and history of his own country and the usages of his own time, it is less easy to appreciate the fascication the same subject have for the modern Dane. The wonder is in creased by a consideration of the different uses to which vases were then devoted as compared with to day. One finds vases sent from China, Japan, Spain, England, Denmark, France, from every country in fact is which the art is cultivated, and they are all, so far as ne knows, designed mercly as ornaments. The crackle of Japan, and the beautifully inequered porcelain of the same country, the terra cetta of France, Denmark, and the East; the impolica of Italy, France, or England are all devoted to the production of vascs. Few of them, if any, are intended for any practical purpose. They ornaments and nothing more. What that "nothing more" implies will be discovered from a brief glance at

the vases of antiquity. carry Exyptian pottery are many of religious character.

Their ornamentation is either directly representative or Sioux possessions did not reach as far west as the Black ered as the symbol of the Goddess of the North, con stantly appears on vases. The scarabeas, or symbol of creation, and representing Phtha, the Creator, is also frequently introduced, semetimes in one form, seme times in another. Among the Chinese have been discov ered images of gods and vascs with mystic and symbol cal ornamentation. These wases were used by them for religious ceremonials as royal rewards to deserving sul jects and as complimentary gifts between friends.
The Greeks carried the same practice further. The story is told by Homer that some potters seeing him pass called him to sing to them, and promised him a specimen of their art as the reward of his compliance. Among that people vascs were applied to certain demestic uses, but were mostly intended as lecorations. Some were given as prizes to the victors at the games, others were wedding presents, pledges of love or riendship, and all have appropriate legends Others still were commemorative. One of these hears the legend "The beautiful horse twice conqueror at the Pythian games." On many are inscribed the names of great men, kings and poets, and they were evidently meant as acknowledgments of merit and testimontals of esteem. That they were also commemorative in the same sense as statues, appears from the fact of their having been made in an age subsequent to that of the person honored. In the fifteenth century there was made a commemorative dish of majolica, known as the Sforza dish, and said to have been made in commemoration of the edici passed by Giovanni Sforza in 1486, to protect the manufacture of majolica at Pesaro. It is aliuded to now merely as a specimen of the application of the plastic art to such a purpose. To return to the vases. It has been said that of those in the Exhibition, while many are very beautiful as works of art, in material, model, and ornamentation, there is only one exception to the statement that non of them are intended for any other than a decorative purpose. The exception to which allusion is made is a pair of faience vases from Limoges. The figures by which they are ornamented give them an upusual a pearance, and one widely different from that of the fall Arita vases of Japan. For that also there is a precedent, although one is almost sorry to say anything which might endanger their claim to perfect originality. A vase of colored terra cotta found in Sicily, and now at the Louvre, shows the same kind of sculptured ornaments. Accessory to the vase itself are several pieces of sculpture. Winged Tri one ornament the sides, and a draped divinity is placed on the neck, and rises to a hight far above the top of the vase proper. Other figures are placed lower down, and all are modeled in full, and rise from the body of the vase like a well arranged group of statuary. Similarly the figures stand upon the French works now spoken about. Their general design may be briefly indicated. One is intended to represent the year is which the United States won independence, the other the hundredth anniversary of that event. The bases of both are symbolical. In the former old cannon, rocks, and curling surges symbolize the confusion of the struggle. On the body of the vase are the American eagle on the wing and the American flag on either side Above this in gilt letters are the names of the signers of the Declaration. A bust of George Washington stands on the front of the top, the center of which is occupied by

a deep blue starry sphere. On either side are statues of

Fame and Victory. The base of the other symbolizes

peace and prosperity by means of fruit, corn, &c. Above

the eagle are the names of the Presidents, and a bust

representing Liberty is placed on the top in front. Other-

wise the vases are alike. The conception as a whole is

broad and easily understood. It is intensely American;

the design was in fact due to American insultation. Out

of the struggle of a hundred years ago have come peace, plenty, and liberty. Such is the story these vases tell,

and it is happily and plainly told by means of an art pecultarly suited to such a purpose. The vases are too large for minute symbolical ornamentation. The taste

and skill of the artists engaged on them-Bracquemoud,

centuries, and some heavy gold articles of adornment in the Lombard style.

The dartins occa or collection of engraved gens coning a design which could be carried out in detail in a

as to their whereabouts. If the dispatches which repre sent Crazy Horse as desirous to return to the agency may be refled upon, the hestile Indians are disentegrating and their forces largely reduced; but the best opinus are that it is yet too early in the season for the In dians to break up. They undoubtedly have large quanti les of dried buffalo meat, and occupy one of the best game countries now remaining on the continent, so that the commissary question, difficult as it is to a large aggregation of Indians, may not greatly trouble them up to this time. "One of the reports in regard to the Indians is that they are moving south-east, in the directio of the Black Hills. If this be so, their probable destination is the Bad Lands of the upper portion of the Little Missouri and the wooded ravines about the head of that stream. There they took refuge after the Sully expedition of 1863. They may go there with the idea also of deubling down Powder River, crossing the Yellowstone near the mouth, and making for the favorite retreat of Sixting Bull, the rugged divide at the head of the Dry Pork, which empties into the Missouri near Fort Peck, Though an old den of Sitting Ball bleaself, it would be new ground to his Chevenne and Arrapahoe allies, and it is possible they might not like to go into that strange country. Sitting Bull himself would prefer it, as he knows that in case of disaster he could make again, as he often has made, a retreat across the line into the British North-West Territory. Terry's steamers should prevent them from crossing the Yellowstene.

The chances are that the Indians are not breaking

up; that they feel quite competent to give the troops another fight; and that they have gone south-west and taken a position at the foot of the Big Hore Mountains. Here they will make a figut, and if defeated will fail back into the fastnesses of that ragged range. Here they can make desperate work, for the deflies are ragged and the range almost impassable. Behind them they would have the whole Big Horn basin, above the cafion, filled with game, from which they could derive supplies almost unlimited in quantity white defending the eastern face of the range. They could even range into the pastures of Montana and run down herds of catthe. This basin is the dark and bloody ground of the Rocky Mountain region. Here is the scene of the advenares of Benneville as described by the graphic per of more" implies will be discovered from a brief glance at the vases of antiquity.

Among the samples which have been preserved of carry Egyptian pottery are many of religious character. Shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes, and the Crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes are shoped as the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes are shoped as the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the shopes are shoped as the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the classification of the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the classes are considered as the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the classes are considered as the crows and Flatheads, for at that data the classes are considered as the classes are considered as the constant of the constant as the constant of the constant as which were kept at a white heat by the intrigues and the jealousies of the Hudson's Bay and American for companies, made this the scene of some of the bloodiest battles between these tribes; and leving graphically describes massacres simest as fearful as that of Custer. Here too be painted the free trapper and his Indian bride. From the days of Lewis and Clarke lown it has been a battle ground, and no whites have ver made a ladgment there. A recent party found 1 deletons in a ravine beside a rotting stance box and mining tools, and the story of Den min's Galch is the story of the whole bosin. Dangerous to man, it has be-come the refuse for vast berds of game. Buffalo, cik, antelope and deer are in abundance in the plains, and plenty of bear in the mountains, so it will be a good sup-

ly depot for the Sloux Napoleon. This is, however, the hereditary country of the Crows and at Washakie, the chief of Gen. Crook's Sheshone cours. They defended it for generations against the Blackfeet, and it is only lately that the Sloux have driven them out of the valley and late the Wind River range. these Indians will fight with new ardor for their old posessions, and the Sioux, splengid horsemen and plain men as they are, will not take kindly to the mountains and woods, so that it is not likely they will main-tain such warfare in these mountains as the Modocs did a the lava beds, though many well-informed people faim that they will. No doubt it will take hard and doody work to dislodge them. If they take this poston, Gen. Crook and Gen. Terry will be able to unite heir forces, which they cannot do without a fight if the

Indians continue to occupy the country between them.

In case the Indians should move toward the head of the Little Missouri, the occupation of the Black Hills would prove of great help to the troops. All the Sionx Nation cannot drive out the miners that are in there now in a pitched battle, however much they may harass them by occasional murders. In this event the Indians would break up and find their way to the Missouri River and other agencies. But all the probabilities point to a stand on their part until they have lost a decisive battle. his battle must take place in a few days, and we will hortly have news either of a decisive victory or of the most disastrous defeat in the history of our Indian wars. For defeat in a battle with Indians means a massacre.

MAJOR RENO'S REPORT.

THE PLAN OF BATTLE—ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE—
THE REPULSE—THE RETREAT TO THE BLUFFS—
A DESPERATE DEFENSE—VAST NUMBER OF THE

Indians.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

As we approached a descried village, As we approached a descried village, in which was stancing one topic, about 11 a. m., Caster motioned me to cross to him, which I did, and moved nearer to his column, until about 12:30 a. m., when Liout, Cooke, adjutant, came to me and said the village was only two unless ahead and the Indians running away. To "move forward at as rapid gait as I thought prudent and to charge aforward, and that the wasse outlit would support me." I think those were his exact words. I at once took a fast trot, and moved down about two miles, when I came to a ford of the fiver. I crossed immediately, and halted about ten minutes or less to gather the battation, sending word to Custer that I had everything in from of me, and that they were strong. I deployed, and, with the fice scous on my left, charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about 2½ miles. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as tage certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Caster, or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running toward me in swarms, and from all directions. I saw I must defend myself, and give up the attack mounted. This I did, taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses; dismounted and fought them on roat, making headway through the wood. I seen found myself in the near vicinity of the village, saw that I was ighting odds of at least five to one, and that my only hope was to get out of the wood, where I would soon have been surrounded, and galu soone high ground. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff, but seeing and iscaring nothing of Guster sent plapt. Wer, with his company, to open communication with the other command. He soon sent back word by Lieut. Hare that he could go no forther, and that the Indians were execting around him: at this time he was keeping up a heavy fire

designer, and Debaplanene, sculpfor—are shown in choosing a design which could be carried only in desail in minumer in keeping with the circante size of the vance. They are 12 feet high, and are said to the vance. They are 12 feet high, and are said to the vance. They are 12 feet high, and are said to the vance in the property of the country of the property of the vance of the van

ATTACK BY A SKIRMISHING BAND. WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 .- Gen. Sherman received the following dispatches yesterday evening from

Gen. Sheridan, dated Chicago the 3d: Gen. Sheridan, dated Chicago the 3d:

A quartermaster's train was attacked at Elkhorn, on the Fetterman road, west of Fort Laramie. The wagormaster was stilled and one learnster wounded, and three wigons were burned. The train has since arrived at Fetterman. Red Cloud's son and others have reached the Red Cloud Agency. They were in the Rossbad aght. All theoreaction seems to indicate a break up of the forces in front of Terry and Crook. The Chief Rain-in-the-Face reached the Standing Rock. Agency yesterday. The indications are that numerous small bands are in the vicinity of the Massouri River accencies waiting to come in. None will be received except as prisoners.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

JEFFERSON AND PRESENT STATESMEN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Siz: In turning over some papers in a drawer I happened to put my hand upon an extract from your paper of Aug. 22, 1869. The farther removed we become in time from the few great and glorious names of the Revolution, the more endearing does their memory become to us, and the more important to us and our children is it that the party fary which seaght to obcure their merits, and which even new does them often much injustice, should yield to the impartial voice of No man was ever more calamniated during his lifetime and just after his death than Jefferson, and yet no man deserves a higher piace in the love and esteem of every American who wishes his country to remain a republic. It is in this view that I have thought you may again find place for part of the communication which appeared in your paper of the above date, correcting some errors of a previous correspondent. It is particu-larly appropriate to the present functure of affairs, when an attempt to defend one high public officer is made by holding up the example set for him by the highest i

THE RESTRICTION OF BATRING FOOLISH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: The horrible death rate of 1,298 in one

week, in this city, must have been caused in part by a grant law which directs all police officers, even during terribly oppressive weather, to arrest all bathers in the rivers, on prefense that the city provides sufficiently for them in public baths. There should be an order issued reserving these baths during hot weather exclusively for women and girls, and the utmost freshom of bathing should be allowed to others. If those whose war-cry is decency or death," were deprived of their own con-"decency or death," were deprived of their own conveniencies for buthing, they would soon become as grad admirers of the unde as the veriest aritist among us. If these prodes would provide cheep bathing-drawers for the "great unwashed," their purity would be nearer to flis who has so bountirally given nathing facilities for all the inhabitants of this favored island. Two years ago I advocated the probe distribution of cheap bathing-drawers, corraptenously numbered, so that they could be traced, instead of bathing-bouses; but we need both, the one for the women and the girls, and the other for the men and boys. Let us help them to live, and not to die like pose renasted wrotches in sight of the cooling flood from which our strong arms debar them.

J. M. M. Accellork, July 31, 1876.

A DANGEROUS USE OF LEAD PLATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The account recently published of the personing of eight persons in New-Jersey by enting, it was supposed, prepared corn beef, suggests to me that the can which contained the beef may have been made of lead plate, so called, instead of tin plate. It is not generally known, except to dealers and workers in the date, that many of the plates are coated with lead plate, that many of the phases are coaled with scale instead of tin, and for many purposes perhaps they are as good; but as the price is very much less, the lead has sometimes been used in the manufacture of cons for canning fruits. Is it not reasonable to suppose that the acids of the fruit may act on the leaden surface of such cans and produce the symptoms of poisoning I. If, in the case cited above, an examination had been made of the can as well as the beef, It might have thrown some light. as the account ways, "a matter still involved in mys-y." This is merely a suggestion, but it would ex-nily be safer for persons u ing caus for preserving fruits see to it that they are made of tin-coated instead of end-coated plate, which can be easily detected by lark, bluish, somewhat mottled surface of leaden pl nstead of the brighter slivery surface of the plate.

Newfield, N. J., July 22, 1876.

H. A. P.

THE SENDING OF CHILDREN WEST.

to the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In the editorial in to-day's issue on Sending Children West," the fact appears to be overooked that children only come upon the public for support when the parents have proved themselves worthiess and incompetent. That such parents should be allowed to shirk and reassume at pleasure the responsibility of their offspring, is fatal to the children and unjust to the worthy poor struggling to support their families without outside aid. In England and Scotland the Boarding out ommittees make a special point of placing the oblidre oming under their care as far from their early home plete separation from its carry corrupting surroundings. The general desirability of transplanting the poor little waits of New-York and Brooklyn to the more herithful atmosphere of the Western States, must be admitted by all who have given the subject earnest attention.

New-York, July 31, 1876.

A METHOD OF MAKING THE PAST MAILS PAY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: How would it do to give the public a chance to express their opinions on the fast mails by resuming them and continuing them a month longer, requiring all letters out in them to be indorsed "via fast unil," and supplied with an extra one or two-cont stamp! The British Post-Office in London has a good custom, somewhat similar. All the evening mails close at a o'clockwhat similar. All the evening mails close at a o'clock—
the untils leaving at 8. If a letter is deposited before 7,
and it has an extra stamp on it, it will go the same evening. If deposited before 7:30 with two extra stamps, it
will go. Some arrangement of this kind, it would seem,
might be possible, and it would test the question as to
whether a fast mail would pay.

New Fork, Aug 1, 1876. HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER YESTERDAY AT HUDNUTS, IN 9 a. m. 75°. Noon, 77°. 3 p. m. 79°. Midnight, 71°. Highest during the day, 79°. Lowest, 58°. Average, 73°. Same day, 1875, 74°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Westmoreland Hotel—Chief-Justice William B.
Richards of the Supreme Court of Canada, and Sheriff R. N.
Waddell of Coburg, Canada, Westmanter Hotel—The Hon.
John Bigelow, Secretary of State, and the Rev. Dr. Joseph E.
Wilson of Wilmungton, N. C., Clarendon Hotel—Attorney,
General Charles I. M. Gwinn of Maryland... Fifth Atenue
Hotel—Mahlon Chance, U. S. Consul at Nassau; Dr. Hermann
Wedding, German Contennial Coramissioner; Col. Alexander
Piper, U. S. Army, and Gen. Daniel Tyler of Alabama... Hoffman House—Prof. O. C. Marsh of Yale College, Liout, George
M. Totten, U. S. Navy, and J. N. Canden of West Virginia...
Metropolitan Hotel—Admiral Leon Dejone of the Haytlan
Navy. Everett House—Ex Gov, E. M. McCoox of Colorado, J.
N. Mackay of Nevada, and Gen. Adna Anderson of Chicago
M. Mackay of Nevada, and Gen. Adna Anderson of Chicago
M. M. Mackay of Nevada, and Gen. Adna Order of Columbia...

Brevoort House—Budord Wilson of Illinois...
St. Nicholas Hotel—Congressman J. H. Burleigh of Maine.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sweet potatoes are in market. Long Island brook trout sell for \$1 per pound. Music on the Mall at Central Park to-day at 4 p. m. Large quantities of Bartlett pears are daily arriv-

The last issue of coins bear marks of haste. They re roughly finished.

Eleventh-st., between Fifth-ave. and University place, is in need of repair.

A striped bass weighing 70 pounds was shown yes

erday in Fulton Market. Eighth-ave, bids fair to rival the Bowery in the umber of its clothing stores. Water-st., between Fulton-st. and Peck-slip, is

the stove locality of New-York. The new building on the site of Burton's Theater

is rapidly approaching completion.

A Fulton Market fish dealer has 350 green turtles weighing from 7 to 500 pounds andece.

There are only four artists in the Tenth-st studio,

Page, Whittredge, Beard, and Guy. The display of plants growing in window-boxes in

the tenement houses of Varick st. is very handso Pears were plenty yesterday. Loads of them ap-

ared at every turn in the streets down town. Maiden hair fern is now made in wax, and is one of the most exquisite accomplishments in that material. A Fourteenth-st. florist has the roof of his four-

story house covered with plants, which are visible from the street below. A Carmine-st, butcher has two leeks, now nearly four feet high, growing in window-boxes, their long leaves Father O'Farrell of Rondout has been appointed

the paster of St. Theresa's Church, made vacant by the death of the Rev. James Boyce. A colored man and woman, dressed fautastically,

want about the stoods vesterday, the man playing a banjo, while the woman danced and beat a tamberine. Mushrooms "grown in the shade," which are larger and whiter tuan those exposed to the sun, were sold in Washington Markel yesterday for 40 cents a quart.

Col. Paine, who is at present superintending the construction of the Brooklyn bridge, has been appointed thief engineer of the proposed Hudson River Tannel.

The Sub-Treasury officials yesterday announced at the close of the day's business that they had exchanged \$118,500 in sliver for the same amount of United States notes. The rules governing watchmen in the city watchtowers are very strict. The men are not permitted to read or occupy themselves in any way. Every six hours they are re-

A mortgage for \$100,000 on the property lying at the north-west corner of Madison ave. and Fiftieth.at., made by St. Patrick's Cathedral to the Enggrant Industrial Savings Bank, was recorded yesterday.

A medal of honor has been awarded by the Secretary of the Navy to John Lucy, second-class boy of the training ship Minnesota, for heroic conduct on the occasion of the burning of Castle Garden, July 9, 1876. A certain hotel in this city is kept by a person

named Levagresto. This means get up-early. A well-known English name is Gotobed. If these two should units to keep a hotel the guests wouldn't have any peace. The turtle wells at Peck-slip deck present a strange picture just now, being alled with torties. Parefooted men, with their trousers rolled to the knee, step among the mensions, turning them on their backs preparatory to taking them to market.

At Forrest's Castle, at Mount St. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Forcest never passed a night. Mrs. Forcest drew the plan of the castle, and she and her bushand lived in a cottage near by during its erection. Dr. Arnobi's collection of minerals, bequeathed to use Mount, is arranged in the library of the The bark Sunshine, which arrived at this port

Controller Green signed warrants yesterday on the the following accounts: Foundling Asylum, \$10.040 22; Third District Court-house Fund, \$2,500; Public Instruction, \$1,724.71; Public Charities and Correction, \$8,31.80; Assessment Fund, \$75,191; Street Improvement Fund, \$9,011.01; Dock Fund, \$4,53.24; Maintenance and Government of Parks and Places, \$1,824.75.

The Board of Ablermen adopted a resolution yesplay requiring telegraph companies to remove all unuse degraph poles in the city within the next ion day. A reso-nion effect by Alderman Merris, directing the Commissioner Public Works to require all fedgraph companies examing or single telegraph poles within the city, to brand or point of sell pole the name of the company or owner of such pole, was

The Board of Aldermen bave adopted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to by a 48-inch Croton main from Seventy-mathed, through First ave. to Pourteenth et also, a 38-inch Croton main from First ave. and Fourteenth-et, through First ave. to Houseman, Hous-

Music in Prospect Park to-day at 4 p. m.

The total expenses of the Post-Office for July were The ferry between Grand-st., Williamsburgh, and

Grand et., New York, is to be reopetical.

During July property to the amount of \$3,400 65 came into the hands of the Police Property Clerk.

The Board of Education has contracted for the

ection of a three-story building at Sixth ave. and Elgoth-st. be known as Primary school No. 2.

Trouble has again arisen in the colored church in Picet-st, of which the Rev. Jeromiah Boulah Marray is the postor. Two Bourds of Truste's are endeavoring to take charge of the affairs of the church.

Work has been resumed on the chapel of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, at Greene and Vanderbill-aves s high was begun 10 years ago, and has remained in an unfin

Patrick Reilly and James Connors, who were arested on Saturday for steading a trunk containing \$1,000 worth of satins and pebble goat skins, the property of August Schoensmann of Seventeenti-st, New York, a baharupt, were held by Josuce Morse to awart the action of the oread Jury. August Fischer, a real estate broker of Broadway,

ras arrested yesterday on a charge of fraud professed Mehing, who alleges that he was induced by Pischer hauge a \$15,000 farm in Queens County for Nos 698 and 7.00 intains at, on which it was represented, there were mortificated in to time years, and shade reits for \$50 cans south. It was found that the northanges were due and forement, and the monthly for that it was found that the mortificages were due and forement, and the monthly found was given were due and forement.

A quarrel occurred on Thursday between Mrs. reamer and Mrs. Trabaut, who occupy apartments in th nement house at No. 269 Pacific at. In the evening the hus tenement-noise at No. 20 Facinics. In the evening the ma-bands took part, and Mr. Creamer's two sons were also en-gaged. Trabant attacked Mr. Creamer with a jack-knife, in hieling several severe wounds upon his head. Creamer's sons were also wonneed. Trabant was arrested and held by Justice Demar to awart the result of Creamer's injuries. Mrs. Creamer also had Mrs. Trabant arrested on a charge of associa-

The failure of the Aldermen to select an architect or the proposed municipal building will render it necessary or the city to rent, for the year beginning May I, 1876, the coldings which are occupied by the various departments. This will aid a considerable sum to the taxes for next year. The rental of the buildings which was reduced for the present year from \$25,000 is as follows: Police Headquarters \$5,000; Heard of Health, \$1,500; Register of Arrestr, City Trunsurer, and City Auditor, \$5,000; Park Commissioners and Board of Enchand, \$5,000; total \$18,100.

Emma Levasier, age 19, sues Lewis Levasier for absolute divorce. The was married in April, 1875, without her parents' knowledge. When she told them they induced er to remain at home. Her husband sued out a writer she said that she was anxious to remain with her parcells, and the wite was as distincted. Action was then browned by the wite to amout the marriage on the ground that it was obtained by frant, she being only if veats only and having represented to the elergyman to a bit was of legal age. The application to aimit was defined. The ground of the present action is that the defendant is gottly of adultery.

The Bourd of Finance has notified the holders of

the bonds afolen by Alexander D. Hamilton, the City Treasurer in 1875, that unless they return the bonds legal proceed cs will be instituted. A letter from the United States Con sal at Matamoros to the Assistant Secretary of State, which has been sent to Mayor Scidler, says that Dominico Tomichy has been sent to Mayor Sciuler, says that Dominico Tomichy the hotel keeper with whom Hamilton slaved in Matamoros, had a bond for \$1.00, and said that Hamilton had left 20 of those bonds with tent, Cortina the high be look refused in his house. The Cound says that Certha still bus the bonds and that they could be recovered. Hamilton absorbed in the Fall of 1872 with 85, 000 of city funds and fed among thieves in Mexico. He married a wealthy man's daughter before going away, and after traveling for a year surrendeed himself to the authorities, and is now in State Prison. JERSEY CITY.

Ex-Alderman Simeon H. Smith has been sworn in

as a member of the Board of Finance. River thieves have become very annoying. Their predations are increasing in number The receipts of the Controller for the past week

tere \$202,870 78. The City Treasurer's balance for the sam "The Crow's Nest," a notorious den inhabited by a mixed population of blacks and whites who pay no reat, is to be bearried up. The place has for years been a source of trouble to the tolks. house officers at the Cunard dock on Thursday as smuggles goods. It was probably brought over by a passenger Bothnia, but no claimant has appeared. Fifteen Baxter steam canal-boats have been laid

p all Summer at the Morris Canal basin. It is stand had the ficet could carn \$20,000, at present rates of freight, for the balance of this season. They are in the nanda of a receiver, Communipaw-ave., from West Side-ave. to the

Hackensack Bridge, has been the scene of numerous highway robberies. It is a mile between the two points, and there are only two houses on the read. Early on Thursday morning another robbery was attempted there. Mayor Seidler reported officially to the Board of

Mayor Seidler reported officially to the board of Finance that Corporation Attorney Stone neglected his duty to such an extent that the city's interest is suffering three suits against the city having gone by default, and judgments amounting to \$6,607 42 been entered.

The Finance Committee has directed the City The Finance Committee has directed the City of the Collecter of the City of the Ci

Attorney to tegrated and the former city of Hudson City prior to its annexation to Jersey City, for a bill paid to him for taxes and receipted to by him which does not appear on the cash book.

The last Legislature authorized a County Road

Sound to make a boulevard the length of the county, if sue tained by a vote of the people. As such an improvement tained by a true of the people. As such an improvement would afford employment to a great number of people, and can be done cheaper now than at any prior time, Mayor Seidler has aguest a perition with 25 other taxpayers praying that the work be done now. The pectition has been presented to the Board of Freeholders and will be acted on at a meeting to be held on Aug. 10.

Nineteen of the cases of essential oils which have hence on the cases of essential only which have been seized by Coroner Gannon were yesterday delivered to F. A. Richards under a writ of replevin. The goods are marked "R. W. P." and "R. D. P.," and are part of Talimades & Co.'s drug stock science has week while stored in Warrenss. A portion of the cases will be sent to New-York to-day, and some probably to Newark, as a number of persons there have writs against the stock. There are more writs than will be covered by the goods held by the authorities.

NEWARK. Only 14 of the new workmen engaged by Banister & Tichenor, the shoe manufacturers, in place of the strikers main at work.

At a meeting of the Sewer Committee on Thursday night, a resolution was adopted that hereafter only the best quality of Jersey brick and stone be used in the construc-tion of sewers, and that specimens be furnished hie Street Commissioner by the contractors.

The remains of the late Rev. Father Dalton, who was recently transferred from St. Joseph's Church, Newark to Bergen Point, arrived in the city yesterday and will lie is state in St. Joseph's Church until the funeral, which take place this morning. The Ancient Order of dibermians the Emeratic Guards, Hisedraman Rifles, and Sarafield Guards will attend the funeral in a body.

NEW-JERSEY.

PATERSON .- The body of the child supposed to be that of Dr. F. Brown and Miss Emma Apel was exhumed yes erday. The post-mortem examination showed that the child had been born alive. The inquest is not yet finished. Miss Apel refuses to make any charge against Dr. Brown, about whom the worst thing so far known is that he says he has whose the worse tring on a random case has a serious discount. For a suiting hard a regular discount. It is shifting half for lack of bed. The second mortgage bond-holders of the Paterson and Little Pall horse railroad held a meeting to also measures to foreclose on the road, which is now in the hamis of a receiver. The total indebtedness of the company is a out \$130,000. The first mortgage is for \$50,000, and the second for the same amount. The rest is leading debt.

debt.

Harmson.—E. M. Reilly, Town Treasurer, has scented a warrant for the arrest of ex-Treasurer Smith, who is alleged to have in his possession \$189.50, belonging to the lower. Accompanying the affairst is a receipt given to Treasure Reilly by Smith for that amount of money. Mr. Smith was arrested on a charge of emberging money while in olios, but was sequitted. He has been out of office a year.

was acquitted. He has been out of office a year.

Honoxex.—The Flyesan Fields, which belong to the Steven
estate, are to be laid out for farming purposes, and thus, after
many years, will cease to be a public resert for the ruffians of
New York and vicinity. New York and vicinity.

HAYKKSACK.—The Rev. Theo. B. Romeyn, paster of the "Church of the Green," has compiled a littlery of this had only it has had only it STATEN ISLAND.

EDGEWATER.-Adrian Post of Stapleton, Chairman EDGEWATER.—Adrian Post of Stapleton, Chairman and one of the Executive Committee of the Tax-payers Protective Union of Middletown, has been appointed by the Trustees of Edgewater as Treasurer of the village, in the place made vacant by the resignation of James R. Robinson. He will enter upon his duties immediately.

NEW-BRIGHTON.—Three four-horse teams belonging to the Garner Punt Works came yealering mening to the Garner mansion on Bardaws, for the purpose of taking away the valuable effects of the late Mr. and Mrs. Gurter. It is understood that some of the lady members of the Garner family are opposed to occupying other of the two manimons—one on the issued and the other in New-York.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS. An adjourned meeting of the Armory Commission

was held yesterday morning in the Controller's office. In the absence of the Mayor, the chair was occupied by Commissions Andrews. The claim of Robert T. Ford for the rent of prem Andrews. The claim of Robert I, rou for the real of price at Broadway and Porty-fifth twas taken up, and testinony in relation thereto was heard from Capt. Lorenzo Baker of the Washington Grays, Capt. Charles Kiefn of the Separate Troop of Cavarry, Lieut. Aurust Hoelzel of Bottery K, Gickard V, Harmete B. A. Craisshank, Stanford White and Guarder Alexander Shaler. The cases of H. K. Thurber and Otto Meyer were laid over.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers of

the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Aster-place, on Thursday, Aug. 3. Robert Lallie, the ament of the National Hible Society of Scotland for Japan, made some remarks concerning the history, work, and plans of that so-ciety. Communications were presented from the Bible society of Fezines and from the Tokin Society for the Liducation of the Rlind, from the British and Foreign Bible Secrety, and the Na-tional Bible Society of Section I. In response to applications imma fitter Security of Scotland. In response to applications from various scotless, givints were made amounting to about \$2,600, including 2.400 voluness in Modern Syriac, to be sent to the Levant Agency. The receipts for July were \$36,526,60; copies of Set future issued, 46,794.

POLICE NOTES.

James Stanley, a broker, was arrested last night or swinding B. Stanbope of Earle's Hotel. Joseph Schneffler, age 7, of No. 414 East I welfthest, who was run over by an Avecus A and Teathest cares July 21, crushing both bames of his right leg, deal yesterday. Patrick Green aline McMourrew, a liquor dealer, was arrested on Thursday night, on a charge of attempting to commut. An atrocolus assent upon Mary Johnston of No. 500 East Fifty fourthest.

John Graff, a German, age 57, of No. 433 East

Lacer norrars he took posses, and was found dead in his recta.

David Curris do d at the Presbyterian Hospital at Sevantethet had shift on aver, at 3 p. m. on Therslay. An inquest deviced that his name was I homes Pasher. He was about 50 pears on, and Bread at No. 53 Greenwich at On July 12 he was difficult placeful to the transfer of the machine was added to the pears for the property of the pears for the pears of the pears for the pears of the pears for the pears of the pears of

BUFFALO RACES.

A DULL BACE AND A SURPRISING ONE. BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 4 .- The fourth day of

he races at Buffale Park was favored with fine weather There were 6,000 persons present. The track was in and constition. The first race, for the 2:26 class, ourse and the 250, proved anything except interesting. Else lood, the favorite, winning in three straight heats. The 20 race proved a surprise for those who had backed May Oncen at odds of \$100 to \$32, the favorite being May Queen at onus of \$100 to say, the inverse count of the first heat. The race was easily won by karus, although Carrie took the third heat on account of a bad break by Karus in coming home. Green, the arriver of May Queen, claims of that his mare had been lessed, her actions in the heat showing that something was evidently wrong. To appeass the claimer of the May Queen's backers and at the request of Green, the hadres put Doble behind May Queen, who dreve her treated down the track several times. She noted words.

THE FIRE RECORD.

FIRE IN A ROLLING MILL. Pirrishungit, Penn., Aug. 4 .- This afternoon a fire occurred at the rolling mills of Lindsay & Mc-Cutcheon, Allegheny City. The puddling furnaces, and what is known as the ld mill were destroyed. The mill was not injured. The fire originated from a def flue. Loss, \$50,000; fully insured.

IN THUS CITY. The first floor of the piano manufactory of

Lighte & Ernst, at No. 526 West Forty-third-st., took fire last night and was damaged \$300. The cause of the dre and the amount of the insurance were not ascertained.

CONYNGHAM'S FORGERIES. WILKESDARRE, Penn., Aug. 4 .- Further de-

elopments concerning the affairs of Thomas D. Conyng am show that his forgories amount to nearly \$250,000. He was a member of the firm of Broderick & Co., who operated in real and from in this State, Virginia, and New-Jersey. The forged paper is mostly drawn in the name of Broderick & Co., and is held by private persons and banks in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pottsville, Allentewn, Easton, Pittston, and Plymonth. In Wilkesborre the paper is held as follows: Second No Wilkesborre the paper is held as follows: Second National Eark, 875,000; People's Unik, 830,000; Wyoming National Lank, 816,000; Gibes Slocian, Sl'Agor, La Myers, \$7,500; W. Lee & Co., \$8,500; Anthrache Savings Bunk, \$2,000; Miners Savings Sunk, \$5,000; Pres National Eark of Pittason, \$5,000; Firs National Eark of Pittason, \$6,000. He used the hames of Carthel Parish, W. La Conyngham, and C. M. Conyngham, mombers of his family, as indepense, E. Is said Canyingham sistemed the Annal of Carthel Savingham, and the Distincts operations, which were intempted to be carried on the an extinction mannal. business operations, which were attempted to be carried on in an extensive manner. His whereacouts are as known, although he is supposed to be in Canada. The office is a supposed to be in Canada. The office is a great deal of extension. The forget was very respectably connected, being a son of the last Judge Cooyngusm.

BUSINESS EMBARRASSMENTS. Heinrich Imhorst, importer of wines at No. 49 Broad-st., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities amounting to \$81,000. The largest creditors

are John Osborn, \$10,708 82; S. McCullogi, \$13,732 85; J. Bolnean, file, \$12,511 99; Jules Cammade & Co., \$6,293 14. John E. Lamber has been thrown into bankruptey apon the petitions of George N. Stoddard, Albert N. Low, E. M. Bishop, Benjamin C. Decker, George B. Styles, and Thomas Hamilton.

A roll of tine silk velvet was seized by the Custon